

Subject Code : Ba/Eco-101(N)

Booklet No. A 1358

17 OCT 2019

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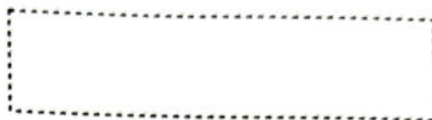


To be filled in by the Candidate

BA / BSc / BCom / BBA / BCA  
1st Semester End Term  
Examination, 2019

Subject .....

Paper .....



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Examination, 2019

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Booklet No. B .....

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

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2019

( 1st Semester )

**ECONOMICS**

Paper No. : ECO-101

**( Microeconomics—I )**

( New Course )

( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )

( Marks : 25 )

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

SECTION—I

( Marks : 15 )

A. Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. Who among the following economists is called the Father of Economics?

(a) Adam Smith ( )

(b) Alfred Marshall ( )

(c) J. S. Mill ( )

(d) L. Robbins ( )

5. Law of variable proportions is also known as

- (a) law of increasing returns ( )
- (b) law of constant returns ( )
- (c) law of diminishing returns ( )
- (d) None of the above ( )

6. The least cost factor combination is explained with the marginal rate of technical substitution (MRTS) and price ratio of two factors when

(a)  $MRTS_{xy} = \frac{px}{py}$  ( )

(b)  $MRTS_{xy} = \frac{py}{px}$  ( )

(c)  $MRTS_{xy} > \frac{px}{py}$  ( )

(d)  $MRTS_{xy} < \frac{px}{py}$  ( )

7. Opportunity cost of anything is

- (a) the alternative that has been foregone ( )
- (b) the alternative that has not been foregone ( )
- (c) the next best alternative ( )
- (d) None of the above ( )

8. Which of the following cost curves is not U-shaped?
- (a) The AVC curve ( )
- (b) The AFC curve ( )
- (c) The AC curve ( )
- (d) The MC curve ( )
9. The Paretian welfare economics is based on
- (a) an individual may be considered to be the best judge of his economic welfare ( )
- (b) an individual may not be considered to be the best judge of his economic welfare ( )
- (c) an individual may be considered to be inferior judge of his economic welfare ( )
- (d) None of the above ( )
10. According to Pigou, the study of welfare economics ignores the
- (a) economic variables ( )
- (b) non-economic variables ( )
- (c) general variables of consumption ( )
- (d) All of the above ( )

( 6 )

SECTION—II

( Marks : 10 )

C. Write short notes on any *five* of the following :  $2 \times 5 = 10$

1. Scarcity definition of Economics

( 7 )

2. Static equilibrium

( 8 )

3. Deductive methods of reasoning

( 9 )

4. Consumer surplus

( 10 )

5. Compensated demand

( 11 )

6. Factor substitution

( 12 )

7. Marginal product

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( 13 )

8. Implicit cost

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( 14 )

9. Private cost and social cost

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( 15 )

10. Cardinalist criterion of social welfare

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Ba/Eco-101(N)/5

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**2019**

( 1st Semester )

**ECONOMICS**

Paper No. : ECO-101

( **Microeconomics—I** )

( New Course )

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )

( Marks : 45 )

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions*

**UNIT—I**

1. (a) Define Economics. Discuss the basic economic problems. 2+7=9

Or

- (b) What is elasticity of demand? What are the different methods of measuring it? 1+8=9

( 2 )

UNIT—II

2. (a) Show how a consumer can attain equilibrium with the help of indifference curve analysis. 9

Or

- (b) Explain Hicks' theorem of income effect with a diagram. 9

UNIT—III

3. (a) Discuss Cobb-Douglas production function. 9

Or

- (b) What is production function? Distinguish between returns to a factor and returns to scale. 2+7=9

UNIT—IV

4. (a) Why is the long-run cost curve flatter than the short-run cost curve? Explain. 9

Or

- (b) What do you understand by economies of scale? Discuss real and pecuniary economies of scale. 1+8=9

( 3 )

UNIT—V

5. (a) Define welfare economics. Explain the scope of welfare economics. 2+7=9

Or

- (b) Write short notes on the following : 4½×2=9

(i) Problems in measuring social welfare

(ii) Bentham's criterion

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Subject Code : Ba/Eco-301

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To be filled in by the Candidate

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3rd Semester End Term  
Examination, 2019

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Paper .....

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Booklet No. B .....

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**2019**

( 3rd Semester )

**ECONOMICS**

Paper No. : Eco-301

( **Macroeconomics—I** )

( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )

( Marks : 25 )

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

**SECTION—I**

( Marks : 15 )

**A.** Put a Tick  mark against the correct answer in the box provided : 1×10=10

1. The circular flow of goods and incomes shows the relationship between

- (a) income and money
- (b) wages and salaries
- (c) firms and households
- (d) goods and services

( 2 )

2. GDP differs from GNP because
- (a)  $GDP = GNP - \text{net factor payments from abroad}$
- (b)  $GNP = GDP - \text{net factor payments from abroad}$
- (c)  $GDP = GNP - \text{capital consumption allowances}$
- (d)  $GNP = GDP - \text{capital consumption allowances}$
3. According to classical theory, the level of employment is determined primarily by the
- (a) quantity of money
- (b) prices and wages
- (c) level of aggregate demand for goods and services
- (d) interest rates
4. Keynesian Economics became popular because it was able to explain
- (a) stagflation in the late 1970's
- (b) demand pull inflation in the 1960's
- (c) low growth rates in the 1950's
- (d) the prolonged existence of high unemployment during the Great Depression

5. The value of APC before the break-even level of income is

(a)  $>1$  (b)  $<1$  (c)  $=1$  (d)  $=0$  

6. The consumption function is also called the

(a) MPC (b) MPS (c) propensity to consume (d) propensity to save 

7. According to the classical theory of interest, the equality between savings and investment is brought about by

(a) consumption (b) rate of interest (c) income (d) propensity to save

( 4 )

8. Which theory is called as the neo-classical theory of rate of interest?

- (a) Keynesian theory
- (b) Liquidity preference theory
- (c) Time preference theory
- (d) Loanable funds theory

9. In the IS-LM model, the goods market equilibrium requires equality between

- (a) saving and investment
- (b) demand for and supply of money
- (c) demand for and supply of labour
- (d) consumption and investment

10. Investment which does not change with the changes in income level is known as

- (a) induced investment
- (b) inventory investment
- (c) residential investment
- (d) autonomous investment

( 5 )

B. State whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F) by putting a Tick (✓) mark : 1×5=5

1. That part of personal income which is left behind after payment of personal direct taxes is called disposable personal income.

( T / F )

2. J. B. Say denies the possibility of general overproduction.

( T / F )

3. Consumption function expresses the relation between income and investment.

( T / F )

4. The classical theory of interest assumes full employment of resources.

( T / F )

5. The value of investment multiplier is equal to MPC.

( T / F )

( 6 )

SECTION—II

( Marks : 10 )

C. Answer/Write short notes on any *five* of the following :  $2 \times 5 = 10$

1. Distinguish between GNP and NNP.

( 7 )

2. Green accounting

( 8 )

3. State the assumptions of the classical theory of employment.

( 9 )

4. Effective demand

( 10 )

5. Relative income hypothesis

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( 11 )

6. Loanable funds theory of interest

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7. MEC

8. Wage-price flexibility

**2019**

( 3rd Semester )

**ECONOMICS**

Paper No. : Eco-301

( **Macroeconomics—I** )

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )

( Marks : 45 )

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions*

1. Enumerate the factors that determine the size of the national income. What are the difficulties in the estimation of national income?

3+6=9

Or

Explain the balance of payments account.

9

2. Explain the determination of equilibrium level of output and employment with the help of the aggregate demand and aggregate supply functions.

9

Or

"Supply creates its own demand." Justify the statement. On what grounds was it criticized by Keynes? 9

3. Explain Keynes' psychological law of consumption spending. 9

Or

Illustrate the Duesenberry effect and give its criticisms. 6+3=9

4. Elaborate on the modern theory of interest. 9

Or

Critically explain the Keynesian theory of interest. 9

5. Explain the working of investment multiplier and its effectiveness in the economic analysis of LDCs. 5+4=9

Or

Distinguish between Autonomous Investment and Induced Investment. 9

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Subject Code : Ba/Eco-501



To be filled in by the Candidate

BA / BSc / BCom / BBA / BCA  
5th Semester End Term  
Examination, 2019

Subject .....

Paper .....

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Booklet No. **A** 133

17 OCT 2019

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To be filled in by the  
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BA / BSc / BCom / BBA / BCA  
5th Semester End Term  
Examination, 2019

Roll No. ....

Regn. No. ....

Subject .....

Paper .....

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE

Booklet No. B .....

**2019**

( 5th Semester )

**ECONOMICS**

Paper No. : ECO-501

( **Indian Economy—I** )

( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )

( Marks : 25 )

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

**SECTION—I**

( Marks : 15 )

**A.** Choose the correct answer and put a Tick (✓) mark against the brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. India accounts a total geographical area of

(a) 3342243 sq. km ( )

(b) 3287263 sq. km ( )

(c) 3182264 sq. km ( )

(d) 3211257 sq. km ( )

2. Which State in India has registered the highest population growth as per 2011 Census?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh ( )  
 (b) Maharashtra ( )  
 (c) Madhya Pradesh ( )  
 (d) Bihar ( )

3. NREGA was renamed as MNREGA on

- (a) 2nd October, 2008 ( )  
 (b) 2nd October, 2009 ( )  
 (c) 2nd November, 2008 ( )  
 (d) 2nd October, 2010 ( )

4. What is the consequence of price rise in India?

- (a) Effects on economic development ( )  
 (b) Speculations and hoardings ( )  
 (c) Adverse balance of payment ( )  
 (d) All of the above ( )

5. Central Statistical Organization (CSO) was established in the year

- (a) 1949 ( )  
 (b) 1952 ( )  
 (c) 1950 ( )  
 (d) 1955 ( )

6. The difference between GNP and depreciation is called

- (a) gross national product ( )  
 (b) per capita income ( )  
 (c) net national product ( )  
 (d) None of the above ( )

7. National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog was formed in

- (a) 1st January, 2015 ( )  
 (b) 1st March, 2014 ( )  
 (c) 2nd February, 2014 ( )  
 (d) 1st April, 2015 ( )

8. The Sixth Five-Year Plan of India emphasized on

- (a) self-reliant and self-sustained economy ( )  
 (b) rapid industrialization ( )  
 (c) poverty eradication ( )  
 (d) employment generation ( )

9. Which of the following is not the method of quantitative credit control?

- (a) Bank rate or discount rate ( )  
 (b) Rationing of credit ( )  
 (c) Open market operations ( )  
 (d) Variable reserve ratio ( )

10. The number of banks nationalized in 1969 was

- (a) 8 ( )  
 (b) 10 ( )  
 (c) 16 ( )  
 (d) 14 ( )

B. Indicate whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F) by putting a Tick (✓) mark :  
 1×5=5

1. Low per capita income is one of the basic feature of Indian economy.

( T / F )

2. Cost push inflation is also known as supply inflation.

( T / F )

3. National income is calculated by CSO.

( T / F )

4. Benefits of globalization include FDI.

( T / F )

5. The biggest commercial bank in India is RBI.

( T / F )

( 6 )

SECTION—II

( Marks : 10 )

C. Write short notes on any *five* of the following :  $2 \times 5 = 10$

1. Main natural resources of India

( 7 )

2. Population policy

3. Causes of social inequality in India

4. Measurement of national income

( 10 )

5. Occupational structure

Ba/Eco-501/105

( 11 )

6. Objectives of Five-Year Plan in India

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7. Liberalization

8. The role of RBI

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**2 0 1 9**

( 5th Semester )

**ECONOMICS**

Paper No. : ECO-501

( **Indian Economy—I** )

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )

( Marks : 45 )

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions*

Answer any *five* questions taking **one** from each Unit.

**UNIT—I**

1. Justify that India is a developing economy. 9

Or

What is meant by overpopulation? Discuss the various methods adopted by the Government of India to control the population growth.

2+7=9

UNIT—II

2. What is poverty? Explain the various anti-poverty programmes that have been undertaken in the country. 2+7=9

Or

Explain the main causes of unemployment in India. Suggest measures to reduce unemployment. 5+4=9

UNIT—III

3. Discuss the main features of occupational structure in India. Has it undergone significant changes since 1951? 6+3=9

Or

Examine the growth performance of India's national income over the past decades.

UNIT—IV

4. Define planning. Explain the major objectives of Five-Year Plan in India. 2+7=9

Or

Explain the main features of new economic reforms in India. Briefly discuss the progress of globalization. 5+4=9

UNIT—IV

5. Define Central Bank. Explain the functions of RBI. 2+7=9

Or

Examine the rationale of nationalization of commercial banks in India. 9

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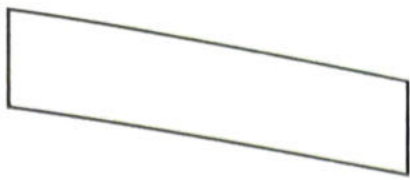
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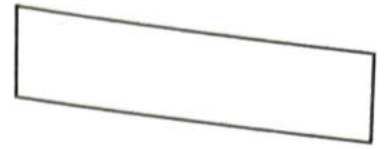
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You must not write anything on the question paper or blotting paper or any other material.

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30-32	
33-36	
<b>Total</b>	

ROLL NO. ....

REGN. NO. ....

OF .....

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# Ba/Bc/Bs/EVS-501

2019

( 5th Semester )

## ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Paper No. : EVS-501

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

### SECTION—A

Put a Tick  mark against the correct answer in the box provided : 1×15=15

1. Green plants in an ecosystem are

- (a) producers
- (b) consumers
- (c) decomposers
- (d) None of the above

[ P.T.O. ]

2. Importance and awareness of environmental issues need to be created among

- (a) public
- (b) womenfolk
- (c) students
- (d) All of the above

3. Compost manure is in the state/nature of

- (a) organic
- (b) inorganic
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

4. The first Earth Day was celebrated worldwide on

- (a) April 20, 1970
- (b) April 22, 1971
- (c) April 20, 1971
- (d) April 22, 1970

5. 'White coal' is sometimes referred to which of the following?

- (a) Geothermal electricity
- (b) Wind energy
- (c) Hydroelectricity
- (d) Biomass energy

6. Solar energy is a type of

- (a) renewable energy
- (b) non-renewable energy
- (c) exhaustible energy
- (d) All of the above

7. An abandoned mining settlement automatically turns to

- (a) devil town
- (b) ghost town
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

8. Kaveri river water dispute is in between the Indian States of

- (a) Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Kerala and Karnataka
- (c) Kerala and Tamil Nadu
- (d) Karnataka and Tamil Nadu

9. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is a UN agency headquartered in

- (a) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
- (b) New York, USA
- (c) Nairobi, Kenya
- (d) None of the above

10. Yellow fever is transmitted by

- (a) housefly
- (b) tsetse fly
- (c) mosquito
- (d) ant

11. The number of biogeographic zones in India is

- (a) 9
- (b) 11
- (c) 10
- (d) 12

12. Burning of fossil fuels emits

- (a) carbon dioxide
- (b) carbon monoxide
- (c) sulfur dioxide
- (d) chlorofluorocarbon

13. The danger of formaldehyde is that it may cause

- (a) respiratory irritant
- (b) cancer
- (c) asthma and allergies
- (d) All of the above

14. A sudden and large increase on the size of population is called

- (a) overpopulation
- (b) optimum population
- (c) population explosion
- (d) None of the above

15. All of the following ways transmit AIDS, except

- (a) unsafe sex
- (b) blood transmission
- (c) mothers to unborn child
- (d) mosquito bite

SECTION-B

A. Write on the following in not more than 100 words  
each :  $2 \times 5 = 10$

1. Decomposer in an ecosystem

2. Renewable and non-renewable resources

3. Causes of deforestation

4. Causes of air pollution

5. Factors of population growth

B. Write on the following in not more than 250 words each (any three) :  
5×3=15

1. Scope of environmental studies

2. Use and overexploitation of forest resources

... ..

3. Value of biodiversity

4. Causes of soil pollution

5. Family welfare programme in India

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18

Ba/Bc/Bs/EVS-501/100

19

Ba/Bc/Bs/EVS-501/100 [P.T.]

C. Answer any *three* of the following questions :  $10 \times 3 = 30$

1. Explain the **definition** and **importance** of **environmental studies**.

2. Give an account on the diversity of species in ecosystems.

3. Discuss the role of individual in the conservation of natural resources.

4. Explain the causes and effects of water pollution.

5. Describe the determinants of population growth.

Subject Code : Ba/Eco-201

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Booklet No. **A**

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Paper .....

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE

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Invigilator(s)

**2019**  
( 2nd Semester )

**ECONOMICS**

Paper : Eco-201

**( Microeconomics—II )**

( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )

( Marks : 25 )

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

**SECTION—I**

( Marks : 15 )

**A.** Tick  the correct answer in the box provided :

1×10=10

1. In a monopoly market situation

(a) the products have no close substitutes

(b) the products are homogeneous

(c) a monopolist is a price-taker

(d) a monopolist has no control on supply

( 2 )

2. Under perfect competition, a firm's short-run equilibrium is achieved, when
- (a)  $MC = MR$
  - (b) MC curve is rising at the point of equilibrium
  - (c) Both (a) and (b)
  - (d) None of the above
3. The theory of group equilibrium of monopolistic competition is developed by
- (a) Joan Robinson
  - (b) E. H. Chamberlin
  - (c) A. P. Lerner
  - (d) Paul M. Sweezy
4. Under monopolistic competition, the entry of firm is
- (a) restricted
  - (b) blocked
  - (c) easy
  - (d) limited

( 3 )

5. The key feature of oligopoly is
- (a) high profitability
  - (b) product differentiation
  - (c) interdependence of firms
  - (d) easy entry
6. Each seller assumes his/her rival's output as being constant under
- (a) Cournot's duopoly model
  - (b) Edgeworth's non-collusive model
  - (c) Sweezy model of kinked demand
  - (d) All of the above
7. Quasi-rent has been popularized by
- (a) Marshall
  - (b) Adam Smith
  - (c) Robertson
  - (d) Ricardo

( 4 )

8. According to modern theory, rent arises on account of

- (a) land only
- (b) labour only
- (c) capital only
- (d) All of the above

9. The classical theory explained interest as a reward for

- (a) risk-taking
- (b) abstinence
- (c) parting with liquidity
- (d) inconvenience

10. Net profit stands for

- (a) total revenue - (total cost + depreciation)
- (b) gross profit - implicit cost
- (c) gross profit - explicit cost
- (d) None of the above

( 5 )

B. Indicate whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F) by a Tick (✓) mark : 1×5=5

1. A monopoly can fix price and output simultaneously to maximize his profit.

( T / F )

2. Under monopolistic competition, selling costs are essential to push up the sales.

( T / F )

3. Pure oligopoly is a market where products of a few sellers are differentiated.

( T / F )

4. Real wages include money wages and various benefits which the workers receive in terms of goods and services for their work.

( T / F )

5. Innovation theory of profit was given by Joseph A. Schumpeter.

( T / F )

SECTION—II

( Marks : 10 )

C. Write short notes on any *five* of the following :  $2 \times 5 = 10$

1. Price discrimination

2. Selling costs

3. Duopoly

2000 grillo

4. Wage differentials

5. Non-insurable risks

6. Types of oligopoly

7. Money wages and real wages

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**2019**

( 2nd Semester )

**ECONOMICS**

Paper : Eco-201

( **Microeconomics—II** )

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )

( Marks : 45 )

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions*

1. Explain the important features of a perfectly competitive market. 9

Or

Explain the conditions necessary for the existence of monopoly. How can monopoly be controlled and regulated? 3+6=9

2. What is product differentiation? Explain how product differentiation and advertisement influence the price and output of a firm working under monopolistic competition. 2+7=9

Or

Explain the short-run/long-run equilibrium of a firm under monopolistic competition. 9

3. Explain how price and output are determined in Edgeworth's duopoly model. Can a determinate and unique equilibrium be reached? 7+2=9

Or

Explain price rigidity in oligopoly market with the help of kinked demand curve. 9

4. What is collective bargaining? Examine how collective bargaining determines the wage rate. 2+7=9

Or

Critically examine Ricardian theory of rent. 9

5. Explain the neoclassical theory of interest. 9

Or

"Profit is the reward for uncertainty bearing."  
Discuss. 9

\*\*\*

Subject Code : Ba/Eco-401

Booklet No. **A** 426

23 APR 2019

Date Stamp .....

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BA / BSc / BCom / BBA / BCA  
4th Semester End Term  
Examination, 2019

Subject .....

Paper .....

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

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BA / BSc / BCom / BBA / BCA  
4th Semester End Term  
Examination, 2019

Roll No. ....

Regn. No. ....

Subject .....

Paper .....

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE

Booklet No. B .....

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Scrutiniser(s)

Signature of  
Examiner(s)

Signature of  
Invigilator(s)

2019  
(4th Semester)

**ECONOMICS**

Paper : Eco-401

( **Macroeconomics—II** )

( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )

( Marks : 25 )

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

**SECTION—I**

( Marks : 15 )

**A.** Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. In the Fisherian equation, value of money is determined by

- (a) supply of money ( )
- (b) demand for money ( )
- (c) demand for and supply of money ( )
- (d) quantity of money ( )

2. Which one of the following is a primary function of money?

- (a) Measure of value ( )  
 (b) Store of value ( )  
 (c) Transfer of value ( )  
 (d) Standard of deferred payment ( )

3. Which of the following is not a quantitative method of credit control?

- (a) Open market operation ( )  
 (b) Bank rate ( )  
 (c) Regulation of consumer credit ( )  
 (d) Variable cash reserve ratio ( )

4. Money supply means

- (a) currency ( )  
 (b) currency notes in circulation ( )  
 (c) cash balances held by the Government and the banks ( )  
 (d) total stock of money in circulation at any moment ( )

5. An increase in the money supply would lead to which of the following?

- (a) Higher interest rate ( )  
 (b) Lower interest rate ( )  
 (c) A recession ( )  
 (d) Higher Government spending ( )

6. Which of the following functions is performed by a Central Bank?

- (a) Credit creation ( )  
 (b) Discounting of bills ( )  
 (c) Ownership of commercial banks ( )  
 (d) Custodian of cash reserves of banks ( )

7. The concept of inflationary gap was given by

- (a) Wicksell ( )  
 (b) Keynes ( )  
 (c) Milton Friedman ( )  
 (d) A. W. Phillips ( )

8. During inflation, the wage and salary earners are

- (a) gainers ( )  
 (b) losers ( )  
 (c) not affected ( )  
 (d) None of the above ( )

9. The monetary theory of trade cycle is associated with the name of

- (a) J. M. Keynes ( )  
 (b) A. C. Pigou ( )  
 (c) R. G. Hawtrey ( )  
 (d) J. Schumpeter ( )

10. During the upward phase of a trade cycle, the central bank will

- (a) increase the cash reserve ratio ( )  
 (b) increase the bank rate ( )  
 (c) lower down the cash reserve ratio ( )  
 (d) lower interest rate ( )

B. Indicate True (T) or False (F) by a Tick (✓) mark :

1×5=5

1. Value of money is inversely related to the price level.

( T / F )

2. Commercial banks are the custodians of foreign reserves.

( T / F )

3. Broad money is high-powered money.

( T / F )

4. Business cycles operate periodically at regular intervals of 10 to 12 years.

( T / F )

5. During inflation, debtors are generally the gainers.

( T / F )

( 6 )

SECTION—II

( Marks : 10 )

C. Write/Answer briefly on any *five* of the following :  
2×5=10

1. Importance of money in modern economy

( 7 )

2. Explain Central Bank's function as a banker to the Government.

3. What is high-powered money?

4. What is galloping or hyperinflation?

( 10 )

5. What are the different phases of a trade cycle?

( 11 )

6. Distinguish between Inflation and Deflation.

7. Concept of accelerator

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**2019**

( 4th Semester )

**ECONOMICS**

Paper : Eco-401

( **Macroeconomics—II** )

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )

( Marks : 45 )

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions*

1. Define Money. Discuss the functions of money. 2+7=9

Or

Critically examine the Fisher's equation of exchange. 9

2. Define a bank. Discuss the functions of commercial banks. 1+8=9

( 2 )

Or

Explain how a central bank can control credit through bank rate and open market operation.

3. What is money supply? Describe the various components of money supply. 2+7=9

Or

Describe the measures of money supply used by Reserve Bank of India.

4. Define inflation. What are the various types of inflation? 2+7=9

Or

Explain the effects of inflation on production and distribution. 4½+4½=9

5. What is business cycle? Explain how business cycles can be controlled. 2+7=9

Or

Critically discuss Hicks' theory of trade cycle.

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Subject Code : Ba/Eco-601

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Booklet No. **A** 2198

16 APR 2019

Date Stamp .....

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BA / BSc / BCom / BBA / BCA  
6th Semester End Term  
Examination, **2019**

Subject .....

Paper .....

**To be filled in by the Candidate**

BA / BSc / BCom / BBA / BCA  
6th Semester End Term  
Examination, **2019**

Roll No. ....

Regn. No. ....

Subject .....

Paper .....

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE

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2019

( 6th Semester )

**ECONOMICS**

Paper No. : ECO-601

**( Indian Economy—II )**

( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )

( Marks : 25 )

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

SECTION—I

( Marks : 10 )

**A.** Put a Tick  mark against the correct answer in the box provided : 1×10=10

1. Which State is the largest producer of rice in the country?

(a) West Bengal

(b) Andhra Pradesh

(c) Sikkim

(d) Assam

2. In which of the following years, cooperative movement started in India?

(a) 1904

(b) 1909

(c) 1927

(d) 1930

3. India's which Industrial Policy is also known as the country's 'Economic Constitution'?

(a) 1948

(b) 1956

(c) 1951

(d) 1970

4. Which is the latest Public Sector Unit in India to be given the status of 'Maharatna'?

(a) Hindustan Petroleum

(b) Bharat Petroleum

(c) Oil India Limited

(d) Gas Authority of India Limited

5. One of the main reasons that led to rapid expansion of India's import is

(a) gold

(b) rice

(c) information technology

(d) fertilizers

6. India received its highest FDI from which of the following countries?

(a) United Kingdom

(b) China

(c) Hong Kong

(d) Mauritius

7. What was the proportion of rural population in Nagaland according to 2011 Census?

(a) 68.84 percent

(b) 71.03 percent

(c) 72.03 percent

(d) 69.09 percent

8. In which year, Nagaland became the first State in the North-East Region (NER) to achieve cent rural electrification?

- (a) 1985   
 (b) 1988   
 (c) 1995   
 (d) 1998

9. How many varieties of species are being reported to be grown in home gardens in Nagaland?

- (a) 122 species   
 (b) 128 species   
 (c) 132 species   
 (d) 118 species

10. Which District in Nagaland recorded the highest yielding in the production of Coffee?

- (a) Mon   
 (b) Dimapur   
 (c) Mokokchung   
 (d) Tuensang

## SECTION—II

( Marks : 5 )

B. Indicate True (T) or False (F) by a Tick (✓) mark :

1×5=5

1. Agriculture is the backbone of India's economy.

( T / F )

2. Most of the major industries in India are owned by the government.

( T / F )

3. Portfolio investment demands ownership whenever investment takes place.

( T / F )

4. Nagaland is also known as the 'organic capital State' of India.

( T / F )

5. Nagaland has a total of five national highways.

( T / F )

SECTION—III

( Marks : 10 )

C. Write short notes on the following : 1

2×5=10

1. Problems of Indian agriculture

Or

High yielding variety seeds

2. Cottage Industries

Or

Foreign Exchange Regulation Act of India

( 8 )

3. Role of foreign trade

Or

Export promotion measures

( 9 )

4. Sex ratio in Nagaland

Or

Railway and road transport in Nagaland

5. SEZs in Nagaland

Or

Jhum cultivation

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2019

( 6th Semester )

ECONOMICS

Paper No. : ECO-601

( **Indian Economy—II** )

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )

( Marks : 45 )

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions*

1. What is agricultural productivity? Discuss the causes of low agricultural productivity in India. 2+7=9

Or

What were the various land reform measures introduced in India? 9

( 2 )

2. Discuss the New Industrial Policy of 1991. 9

Or

What are small-scale industries? Discuss the importance of small-scale industries in India.

2+7=9

3. Examine the recent changes in the composition and direction of foreign trade. 9

Or

What are the factors responsible for mounting crisis in Balance of Payments in recent years? 9

4. Explain the demographic features of Nagaland. 9

Or

What is structural change? What are the features of occupational structure in Nagaland? 2+7=9

5. What are the basic features of industrial development in Nagaland? 9

Or

Discuss the various agricultural problems in Nagaland. 9

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**2019**

( 6th Semester )

**ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES**

Paper : EVS-601

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

**SECTION—A**

Put a Tick  mark against the correct answer in the box provided : 1×15=15

1. What is the most important environmental issue of this century?

- (a) Scarcity of water
- (b) Climate change
- (c) Population growth
- (d) Shortage of petroleum

8. What is meant by upcycling?

- (a) Recovering useful material from waste
- (b) Turning waste into products of higher quality
- (c) Separating waste into categories
- (d) Composting biodegradable waste

9. Which of the following is the successful International Agreement on ozone layer depletion?

- (a) Kyoto Protocol
- (b) Vienna Convention
- (c) Montreal Protocol
- (d) Copenhagen Accord

10. Acid rain is formed when

- (a) man-made chemical air pollutants combine with atmospheric water droplets
- (b) matter decomposes
- (c) factories let out gases
- (d) an acid mixes with rain

11. Which of the following views about the environment is currently dominant?

(a) Anthropocentric view

(b) Ethical view

(c) Biocentric view

(d) Ecocentric view

12. Which of the following statements is true with regard to Tsunami?

(a) It is a tidal wave.

(b) It moves very fast in the ocean.

(c) It is caused by moon's gravitation.

(d) It is caused by an undersea earthquake.

13. What is meant by disaster mitigation?

(a) Funding research in environment

(b) Returning the community

(c) Awareness towards environment

(d) Minimizing the possible effects of a disaster

14. The Decade of Sustainable Energy for All is the initiative of

(a) UK

(b) India

(c) Germany

(d) United Nations

15. What does OPEC stand for?

(a) Petroleum Exporting Countries

(b) Organization of Pakistan, Egypt and China

(c) Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries

(d) Open People and Exchange Countries

SECTION—B

Answer the following in **short** :

2×5=10

1. What is meant by 'keystone' species?

2. Explain a food chain.

3. What is the importance of rainwater harvesting?

4. What is the impact of deforestation on the environment?

5. What is meant by eutrophication of lakes?

( 10 )

SECTION—C

1. Explain ecological succession and its various stages. 5

2. Discuss biodiversity conservation in the context of moral and ethical values.

5

3. What is watershed management? Write its benefits. 5

SECTION—D

1. What is climate change? Mention the major critical man-made factors responsible for climate change and its consequences. 2+4+4=10

2. What do you mean by 'disaster mitigation'? List the main elements of effective mitigation strategy. 3+7=10

3. What is sustainable development? What are the steps an individual can take for sustainable living?

4+6=10